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A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED, THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY, ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1889. [5]

BIRTH.

On the 19th instant, at Reading, the wife of J. H. STEWART-LOCKHART, of a son. [1444]

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1889.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

AN Imperial decree dated the 17th inst. has been telegraphed to Canton appointing Lu Yi-ch'ang to be the new Prefect of Kuang Chou-fu (Canton).

We are informed by the agents (Messrs. Russell & Co.) that the E. and A. S. S. Co's steamer Gulkadee left Port Darwin for this port yesterday, and may be expected to arrive on the 30th inst.

MESSRS. Russell & Co. inform us that the steamship Lancelot left Singapore to-day for this port, and may be expected to arrive on the 28th inst.

THE agents (Messrs. Carlowitz & Co.) inform us that the Navigazione Generale Italiana steamer Bisagno, from Bombay, left Singapore to-day for this port, and is due on or about the 28th inst.

THE Band of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders will play the following programme at the Barrack Square, to-morrow evening, commencing at 7.30 o'clock—

March—"Edinburgh Town."
Lancers—"Faint to die."
Valse—"A summer night in Munich."
Polka—"Vereinsball."
Quadrille—"Pantomime."
Gigue—"Down the road."

WE hear that the Funtai of Chekiang province has been lately handed over to the Board of Punishments for the determination of a penalty. It appears that this has been done owing to two successive deficits in the annual amounts sent to the Imperial Treasury by the Chekiang Maritime Customs, which calls for the sum of Tls. 79,000 annually. The amount sent last year (1887-8) was a little over Tls. 62,000 or a deficit of something over Tls. 17,000 and the sum sent for the year 1886-7 was just three taels less than that for last year.

THE Kobe Cricket Club possesses a bowler who is evidently an artist of the very highest class. His name is "Chesai," so we assume that he is either a Chinese or a "Jap"; but at all events his performance on the 26th ult. in a match The Eleven v. The Rest deserves to be recorded. "The Rest," nineteen in number, were disposed of for 66, and then the Eleven assumed the defence to the trundling of Thornicroft and "Chesai." The latter's delivery is described as "very fast," and he took nine wickets, all clean bowled, for 22 runs—the only man making any stand being George Grimble, who scored 18 out of a total of 51.

HERE is a pretty good sample of English as she is spoken in Kobe:—"Having recently commenced Bathing Place for myself, at this city, I have been increased the business day by day. I have this day built several rooms with the purpose to lend a room to a customer, and I trust that the novelty of the designed, the clear of place and changing the hot water every time will induce you under the name of "TATSUMI BATHING PLACE," Downward of Uji-Kawa, Kobe. (South-Western side of the Post Office.)

STANDING-ROOM was unobtainable at Wood-year's Circus, down at Bowrington, after nine o'clock last night, and a thoroughly pleasing performance—considerably ahead of that given by the Company when they visited Hongkong last year—was given. Much of it was of the conventional style—the highly-trained "Richmond" walked, trotted, and galloped in the most docile way, and "Volligeur" reclined patiently whilst the gigantic ring-master, Mr. Woodyear himself, went to sleep with him. But there were also many novelties. Some really "number one" Japanese, just brought down from Dai Nippon, gave a remarkable neat and dexterous exhibition of balancing, ending up with the Bamboo act. The smiling unconsciousness of danger with which the tiny Japanese girl performed quite endeared her to the spectators, and the applause was long and long. Equally popular was the exhibition of juggling and feats of equilibrium by young Lee, a new and marvelously expert performer. The Poland exercises were greeted with general approbation. The old favorites were also warmly received, and showed that they had in no respect deteriorated. Frank Shady's clever and daring horsemanship, "Shorty's" funny business, and Miss Alice Moore's equitation all had their share of applause, and the interest was fully maintained to the end. A matinee will be given on Saturday afternoon.

THE HONGKONG POLO CLUB GYMKHANA MEETING.

We append the entries and handicaps for the two important events to be decided at the Polo Club Meeting on Saturday next:—
The "HIT-EM" AND "HOLD-EM" STAKES; Half Mile Handicap for all China ponies. Entrance \$3. First \$15; Second \$10; Third \$5.

Fleetfoot	12st.	4lb.
Tai	12st.	—
Grey Friar	12st.	—
Glencairn	11st.	6lb.
Wiscaree	11st.	—
McLain	11st.	—
Fidgip	11st.	—
Scamp	11st.	—
Tramp	11st.	—
Viking	10st.	10lb.
Sai	10st.	10lb.
Reinder	10st.	10lb.
Postboy	10st.	7lb.
Methven	10st.	7lb.
Buddhist	10st.	7lb.
Belshazzar	10st.	7lb.
Lochnivar	10st.	7lb.

LADIES' NOMINATION DISTANCE HANDICAP, four furlongs. Owners up, but in the case of two ponies running, belonging to the same owner, the rider of one of the ponies is to be nominated to the committee, when the entries close. Winner owners (over 15 stone) allowed substitute jockeys for themselves. Entrance \$2. Prizes, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, to go to the Nominees.

Tai	11st.	11lb.	scratch.
Buddha	11st.	3lb.	10yards.
Fleetfoot	11st.	4lb.	30 "
Grey Friar	11st.	4lb.	40 "
Frigate	11st.	4lb.	40 "
Glencairn	11st.	4lb.	50 "
Lochnivar	11st.	5lb.	50 "
Viking	10st.	10lb.	50 "
No Name	10st.	10lb.	50 "
Methven	10st.	7lb.	70 "
Sai	10st.	7lb.	70 "
Fidgip	10st.	7lb.	80 "
Scamp	10st.	7lb.	80 "
Tramp	10st.	7lb.	80 "
Wiscaree	10st.	7lb.	90 "
Noonlighter	10st.	7lb.	100 "
Reinder	10st.	7lb.	110 "
McLain	10st.	7lb.	120 "
Dan	10st.	6lb.	110 "

THE DRAIN DERANGERS.

Regular meeting of the above this afternoon. Every present but Dr. Cantlie, Mr. Humphreys, and King Francis the first. The last named potentate wrote saying that he was going for a six weeks' trip (down to his new kingdom, presumably. Evidently scared by that upset his royal brother in Brazil got this week). Said they must really excuse him, but affairs of state, etc., etc. First business a row about the mortality at Kowloon. Statistics showed that nine died of fever there the week before last, or 104 per thousand. Mr. Ede most exercised about it. Memo from Dr. Cantlie on the subject read. Said the outbreak was a severe form of malarial fever, probably due to the sudden change from heat to extreme cold at the beginning of the month, and to the earth-cutting in connection with the building that was going on there.—Dr. Ayres dissented. Thought cold weather stopped fever.—Nothing done; matter dropped.—Report of committee on public laundries laid on the table. Mr. Ede suggested that a scheme be drafted and submitted to the Government.—Mr. Brown said that the Government had been considering the matter for some time, but had done nothing.—Mr. Ede moved that the report be sent to the Government, with a recommendation that steps be taken to establish public laundries. Everybody favorable.—Finish.

YESTERDAY'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The following proceedings at yesterday's Legislative Council were omitted from last night's issue:—

THE FRENCH AND GERMAN MAIL STEAMERS.

His Excellency.—The next two items are the French and German Mail Steamers Continuation Ordinances. As you are all aware, these Bills are now before you. I am happy to say, for the last time. The Convention, however, does not end until, I think, April next year, and it is necessary, in order that we may fulfil our engagements, to pass these Bills to cover that time. I am glad to say it is the end of them. I dare say you won't object or raise this year the usual opposition, as your opposition has met with success.

The Bills were then moved by the Acting Attorney-General, and the Standing Orders suspended that they might pass through all their stages at once.

His Excellency.—The reason for passing them now is that the Bills have already expired, and it might give rise to difficulties with the Powers concerned if they found they were without the protection they are entitled to. The Convention has not expired, but the Ordinance has expired. Therefore I hope hon. members will not object to pass them to-day.

The Bills were passed.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK ORDINANCE (AMENDMENT).

The Acting Attorney-General.—Before moving the first reading of this Bill I have again to move the suspension of the standing orders, as this is a private Bill and ought to have been published in the Gazette before being introduced, and also that the Bill may pass through all its stages to-day, as the Bank management urgently request it for business purposes.

His Excellency.—Well, that is a point I have never had before me. I suppose passing it to-day cannot possibly affect anybody prejudicially.

Mr. Chater.—No; I don't think it can, because there is a proviso at the bottom of the Bill that it has to be submitted to the approval of the shareholders before the directors can act under it.

His Excellency.—Well, I don't object.

The Acting Attorney-General.—I beg to move the first reading of this Bill. The object is to remove any doubt as to the power of the Bank to establish branch banks outside the colony.

The Acting Colonial Secretary seconded, and it was passed.

The Acting Attorney-General moved the second reading of the Bill, he said—I have already stated to you the objects, and I may add that the Bill has received the sanction of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The Bank is empowered to establish branches with the consent of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, but any branch establishment out of the colony has to be carried on in conformity with the law of the place where such branch is established. In section 3 there is an additional clause which has not been before the Secretary of State, and I don't think it is necessary it should go before him. It is merely a formal clause intended to carry into effect the deed of covenants, and this suspends the coming into operation of the Ordinance until the approval of the shareholders of the Corporation is signified.

The Bill passed through all its stages.

THE TRIAL OF CRIMINAL LUNATICS.

The Acting Attorney-General.—I beg to move the first reading of a Bill to provide for certain expenses in relation to persons native of or ordinarily resident in the Colony, who have been convicted, or acquitted on the ground of insanity, before Courts exercising jurisdiction under the Imperial Foreign Jurisdiction Acts in foreign countries. The Bill is introduced by direction of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The Acting Colonial Secretary seconded.

The Bill was read a first time.

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE.

The Acting Attorney-General.—I beg to move the first reading of this Bill. It is an Ordinance to amend the law relating to the registration of trade marks.

The Acting Colonial Secretary seconded, and it was read.

THE MERCHANDISE MARKS ORDINANCE.

The Acting Attorney-General.—I beg to move the first reading of a Bill to amend the law relating to fraudulent marks on merchandise. The object of the Bill is to introduce the present law now in force in England so far as it is applicable to this Colony.

The Acting Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

my memory is not sufficiently accurate for me to be able to trust to it as to what the amendments were. The Ordinance, therefore, will be published, and I trust to hear from those interested what are the particular points which we settled in this special duty. I have reason to believe that there is still room for improvement in respect of valuation, and that from attention to this point, as well as from the larger increased value of property, there should be a still greater advance in this item during the next few years.

Mr. Layton.—Yes, your Excellency. His Excellency.—And I believe there was complete unanimity on all points.

Mr. Layton.—So far as I remember there was.

POLICE FORCE CONSOLIDATION ORDINANCE. The Acting Attorney-General.—I have now to move the first reading of a Bill to amend the Police Force Consolidation Ordinance of 1887. The object of the Ordinance is to bring deserters from the Police Force under the Fugitive Offenders Act.

The Acting Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

THE PATENT LAW.

The Acting Attorney-General.—I beg to move the first reading of a Bill to amend what is really the Patent Law of the Colony. The object of the Ordinance is to bring the late Ordinance up to date with legislation on the subject in England.

The Acting Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

THE VACCINATION BILL.

The Acting Attorney-General.—I beg to move the second reading of this Bill. The first reading was taken four or five months ago and I hardly remember why it was dropped, but it is proposed to proceed with it now. The Bill is a reproduction of the Vaccination Ordinance of 1888 with certain amendments necessary to give effect to the recommendations of the Committee appointed to report on the subject. I do not propose to go into the whole Bill, but to point out, as they arise, the amendments that are introduced. In the 5th Section provision is made for the making of rules and regulations by the Governor in Council. There were some regulations in the late Ordinance, but they were indefinite. The next amendment proposed is in section 7. It gives to medical practitioners under the Registration Ordinance, given certificates of unfitness for vaccination. Now it is proposed to allow Chinese doctors, previously approved by the Governor, to give these certificates, and provision is also made for the renewal of these certificates of unfitness. Section 8 is also new. It provides for the registration of these certificates of unfitness, and section 11 is new. It provides for the registration of all persons vaccinated by the Public Vaccinator.

In section 12 the question arose as to whether children born out of the Colony came within the provisions of that section. Words have now been added to include children born outside the Colony, and that section deals with the penalty for neglecting to register. On the recommendation of the Committee a provision has been added that no parent or guardian shall be liable for not having his child vaccinated between the 1st May and the 30th September, that being the time when the disease is less prevalent. These are the most material alterations in the Ordinance, of which I beg to move the second reading.

His Excellency.—I do not propose to go into committee on this Ordinance to-day. When I saw it on the agenda paper yesterday evening, the circumstances in connection with it had escaped my memory. I had intended before proceeding with it to call for the consideration of the Sanitary Board. I propose to do so now before dealing with the matter in Committee.

Second reading passed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Acting Colonial Secretary laid on the table the Colonial Surgeon's Report for 1888, the Harbour Master's Report for 1888, the Returns of Superior and Subordinate Courts of 1888, a Report on the Great Storm of May, Correspondence respecting Storm Warnings, Correspondence respecting the Government girls' school, and the Colonial Secretary's Report on the Blue Book and Department Reports for 1888.

THE COUNCIL MEETINGS.

His Excellency.—With regard to the meetings of Council, it appears to me that we do not get through as much work as we might do, and I think we should do more with somewhat clearer heads if we met earlier in the day. I often notice members looking somewhat fagged on coming in late in the afternoon. It is a time when they want exercise. I think if possible we might arrange some earlier hour. Suppose we met at three o'clock?

Mr. Ryrie said that on some days there were directors' meetings at three o'clock.

Mr. Chater said three would be a convenient hour on Wednesdays.

His Excellency.—Very well, we will adjourn to next Wednesday at 3 o'clock.

The Council then adjourned.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held at the close of the Council meeting. The Acting Colonial Secretary presided. All the votes recommended by the Governor, except that for the Nursing Sisters at the Civil Hospital, were passed.

HONGKONG'S PROGRESS.

ITS REVENUE AND EXPENSES.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The following is the Report forwarded by Governor Sir G. William De Voux to the Right Honourable Lord Kintouford, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and referred to by him at the Legislative Council yesterday:—

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Hongkong, 31st October, 1889.

MY LORD.—In connection with the Blue Book for 1888 (forwarded with the usual Colonial Secretary's Report during my temporary absence, in the late Mr. Stewart's despatch No. 287 of the 2nd ultimo) I think it may prove of interest that I should make some observations, at the same time giving additional information and statistics in respect of the present condition of the Colony and its progress in the two years during which I have administered the Government.

REVENUE.

2. The Ordinary Revenue shows a constant tendency to grow in amount *part passu* with the increasing population and wealth of the Colony; and that of 1888 (\$1,557,300) was larger than in any former year. The increase by comparison with 1887 (\$1,427,455) was principally in (1) "Stamps," which advanced to \$187,150 from \$170,235, (2) "Municipal Rates," which afforded \$363,201 in the place of \$331,863, (3) "Postage," which returned \$44,218 instead of \$137,436, (4) "Miscellaneous Receipts," principally profit on subsidiary coins, \$107,341, as against \$61,227.

3. The improvement in all of these items was, no doubt, largely due to the increased business

and wealth of the Colony. That the "Municipal Rates" was however more immediately occasioned by the better assessment of property which was brought about by an officer recently appointed for this special duty. I have reason to believe that there is still room for improvement in respect of valuation, and that from attention to this point, as well as from the larger increased value of property, there should be a still greater advance in this item during the next few years.

4. Profit on subsidiary coins is a comparatively new item of Revenue, and is showing a constant tendency to increase. Appended is a table showing the number of coins issued since the supply commenced, together with the profit obtained each year.

SILVER COINS. COPPER COINS. PROFIT.

1864.	15,638.70	30,293.92	13,333.22
1865.	49,447.00	30,343.58	6,758.58
1866.	60,014.50	30,000.00	5,877.49
1867.	100,000.00	29,977.28	14,249.41
1872.	14,000.00	—	950.32
1873.	105,317.00	9,000.00	7,878.70
1874.	49,883.00	11,000.00	2,618.91
1875.	47,787.00	5,500.00	5,361.52
1876.	44,623.00	6,500.00	8,088.13
1877.	57,680.00	12,500.00	10,781.51
1878.	38,815.00	14,700.00	8,572.34
1879.	50,595.00	12,000.00	11,524.36
1880.	50,400.00	6,300.00	7,454.80
1881.	46,600.00	4,500.00	2,850.67
1882.	101,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
1883.	212,500.00	—	2,493.47
1885.	28,200.00	—	33,464.87
1886.	476,500.00	—	41,384.45
1887.	497,300.00	—	21,357.73
1888.	490,000.00	—	72,904.77

The issue this year will, according to present indications, again show a great advance, having already (October 23rd) reached a total of \$948,500, consisting of 1,854,250 separate coins, and though this must not be counted on as a permanent source of Revenue I see no reason to anticipate any falling off in the demand in the immediate future.

5. The desire of the Chinese for these coins (containing of pieces representing 20 cents, 10 cents, and 5 cents manufactured at the Mint for this Colony) appears to be almost insatiable; and if from any cause there is delay in the supply from England, the purchasing price at once rises to a premium, which has been known at the Chinese New Year to be as high as 20 per cent. I understand that this coinage is growing more and more in favour among the vast population of the neighbouring Empire, probably owing to confidence in its exactly uniform standard of value, and that the coins are not only used as money, but also to a considerable extent, converted into buttons and other ornaments.

6. Besides the causes for increase of Receipts above indicated there is another which in the next few years is likely to have a greater effect in this direction than any other. I refer to the enhanced return from the Opium Farm, which was in 1888, granted for 3 years from April, 1889, at an increase of \$295,200 per annum over the price obtained for the previous term. This result is attributable partly to the large increase of population and partly to efforts, which proved successful, to arouse competition on the part of the Chinese proprietors of Singapore and Penang.

7. It should be mentioned that the Revenue has in Hongkong a much smaller proportion than in most Colonies to the amount of trade and realised wealth, owing to the complete absence of import duties and to the fact that there are no tonnage duties on shipping beyond the small charge of 1/2 of one cent per ton for lights (in the Town of Victoria) are fixed at only 1/3 per cent of the annual rateable value, compare very favourably with those of the principal towns of England, ranging, I understand, from 20 to 30 per cent. I see no probability of any necessity for increased taxation, and should much

It is that residence at the Peak which is confined to the comparatively wealthy.

69. Another of the leading features of the most recent history of the Colony is the number of joint-stock enterprises undertaken almost entirely with local capital—to which, it may be noted, Chinese have, for the first time, begun to make considerable subscriptions in common with Europeans. Since the beginning of 1888, 35 Companies have been formed, with capital already paid-up aggregating \$9,584,750, for land investment, manufacture, and trade in Hongkong, and for mining and planting enterprises in the Malay Peninsula, Borneo, and Tonkin. So strong has been the tendency towards joint-stock investment that the shares of most of the Companies have been insufficient in number for the demand, and it may be mentioned, showing the amount of capital available for the purpose that within two months of this year the sum of \$1,800,000 was paid into the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in connection with the shares of one Company.

70. As far as is known, or nearly all, of these Companies, especially those whose field of operations is in Hongkong, have good, some of them excellent, prospects of success. There can moreover be little doubt that land in Hongkong will eventually be even more valuable than now. But it remains to be seen whether property in either land or shares is at present worth the high price to which it has been advanced by speculative purchase. It may indeed be taken as certain that in very few instances can the profits within the next year or two afford a fair interest on present outlay; and hence probably arise the signs of reaction which are now beginning to show themselves. If this depression of values should continue, it would no doubt cause much distress among those who have been speculating beyond their means; but any general injury is not at all likely to be other than temporary; and a Colony having so many solid elements of prosperity it may be taken as certain that, in the absence of calamity, the wound will be very quickly healed.

71. Though the absence of any Custom House and of any returns of Imports and Exports, precludes any certain estimate of the amount of trade, it may be gathered from the above remarks in connection with "Shipping" that the enormous commerce of the Colony is in a condition of healthy progress. We may have not yet felt the full effects of the restrictive measures against Chinese in the United States and Australia, and of the decline in the Chinese Tea trade; but there is good reason to think that the contraction from these causes is being rapidly compensated in other directions. But while commerce pure and simple, and must be for a long time to come, the principal element of our prosperity, it is, I think, from manufacture that may be hoped the greatest progress of Hongkong in the future. We can readily have abundant and cheap supplies of raw materials; and there is available, to a practically unlimited extent, the cheap labour of China; while we have also, what is absent there, the advantage of general confidence that enterprise will not be unnecessarily hampered and retarded by legitimate reward. Already we have established in the last few years sugar refineries which are doing an exceedingly large and apparently prosperous business; we have moreover ship and boat-building yards, rope works, ice works (now doing a large export trade) and some 30 minor industries enumerated in the Blue Book. But considerable as is the aggregate of manufacture already, it is in all probability appreciable by comparison with what it would shortly become if there were to be any important reduction of the price of coal, which as being almost exclusively obtained from distant countries is at present very costly (\$8 to \$16 per ton); and such a reduction now, I think, be regarded as only a question of time. Enormous and as yet completely undeveloped coal deposits are known to exist in China and other neighbouring countries; and there is abundant evidence that the progressive party among the Chinese are beginning to awaken to the advantage of utilizing their mineral wealth. Indeed, unless all of the various movements, there and elsewhere, for the production of coal in the neighbourhood, should prove abortive, it may be expected that the only element needed for rapid progress in manufacturing enterprise will in no long time be supplied.

72.—To render more complete the information derived from the above account of events and observations on statistics, and in order to enable a fuller appreciation of the condition and progress of the Colony, it may be well to give, however imperfectly, some idea of its outward appearance from a contrast of the present with the past.

73.—There must be some still living who saw the island before the British occupation. If one of them, having been absent during the whole interval, were now to return, even the extremely salient and beautiful features of the natural landscape would scarcely enable him to identify with the Hongkong of to-day what he would remember as a bare rock, with a fisherman's hut here and there as the only sign of habitation, and a great sea-basin only very rarely disturbed by a passing keel.

74. For now he would see a city of closely built houses stretching for some four miles along the island shore, and rising, tier over tier, up the slopes of the mountain—those on the upper levels interspersed with abundant foliage, while on the opposite peninsula of Kowloon, which was (until very recently) an uninhabited waste of undulating red rock, he would now see—in the distance prevalent verdure—in the foreground and along the whole sea-board numerous houses together with docks, great warehouses and other evidence of a large and thriving population. Again, the silent and deserted basin has become a harbour so covered with shipping, as that even if he has been round the whole island in a single coup d'œil. At anchor or moving are some 40 to 50 Ocean steamers, including ships of war; large European and American sailing vessels, and hundreds of sea-going junks; while in the space intervening and around are many thousands of boats for the most part human habitations, with steam-launches rushing in all directions.

75. Going ashore our visitor would see long lines of quays and wharves, large warehouses teeming with merchandise, shops stocked with all the luxuries well as the needs of two civilisations; in the European quarter a fine Town Hall, stately Banks, and other large buildings of stone; in the Chinese quarters houses, con-

structed after a pattern peculiar to China, of almost equally solid materials, but packed so closely together and thronged so densely as to be in this respect probably without parallel in the world; (2) and finally he would see streets stretching for miles abounding with carriages (drawn for the most part not by animals but by men), and teeming with a busy population, in the centre of the Town chiefly European, but towards the West and East almost exclusively Chinese.

76.—Ascending, higher up he would find Churches, Public buildings, and many houses, all of exclusively European design extending now about 4 or 5 miles up the mountain for the most part detached or semi-detached, some of handsome appearance and nearly all fronted with stone-arched verandahs, which at a distance give somewhat of a palatial flavour even to the smallest; he would see moreover beautifully laid-out gardens, public and private, and solidly constructed roads some of them bordered with bamboos and other delicately fringed trees, and fringed with the luxuriant undergrowth of semi-tropical vegetation; while meeting here but comparatively few passengers he would scarcely realise the neighbourhood of a large population except from what has been already termed "the indescribable hum of congested humanity," arising from the Town and Harbour beneath.

77.—Ascending still further to the summit of ridge, he in the course of a two-mile walk would observe that not only Victoria Peak, but Mount Kellett and the heights above the Magazine Gap with the many intervening knolls and ravines at a high elevation, are for the most part intersected by roads, and studded with houses, similar to those last described, built in one or two places so close together as to present almost an urban aspect; and looking down whence he came, he would not only recognise the grand mountain-amphitheatre of his early recollection, but at the same time notice that its arena, occupied by city and shipping, has changed as though by the wand of an enchanter. (3)

78.—Hongkong has indeed changed its aspect; and when it is remembered that all this has been effected in Her Majesty's reign and indeed during a space of less than fifty years on ground in immediate contact with the most populous Empire in the world, by a comparatively infinitesimal number of an entirely alien race separated from their homes by nearly the whole earth, and, until recently, their countrymen in Australia and Canada, living in an encircling and trying climate; and when it is further remembered that the Chinese, whose labour and enterprise under British auspices have largely assisted in this development, have been under no compulsion, but have come here as free men, attracted by liberal institutions, equitable treatment, and the justice of our rule; when all this is taken into account, it may be doubted whether the evidences of material and moral achievement, presented as it were in a focus, make anywhere a more forcible appeal to eye and imagination, and whether any other spot on the earth is thus more likely to excite, or much more to justify pride in the name of, Englishman.

79.—I have the honour to be, My Lord, Your Lordship's most obedient and humble servant,

(Signed) G. WILLIAM DES VIGUEUX.

It is believed that over 100,000 people live within a certain district of the city of Victoria not exceeding 1 square mile in area. It is known that 100 people live in the space of a single acre. Besides the houses and shipping, every one of several thousand boats and sampans carries a light at night; so that from the Peak on a dark night, the wide expanse of the city and harbour beneath, has the effect of a single fragment with more stars in it than a similar space above.

SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, for *Rickets*, *Marasmus* and all wasting disorders of children, is very remarkable in its results. The rapidity with which children gain flesh and strength upon it is very wonderful. Read the following:—"I have tried 'Scott's Emulsion' in cases of wasting in young children, and am of opinion that it is a valuable preparation for such cases. The children take it and ask for more, and the good effects are apparent. I consider it far superior to ordinary Cod Liver Oil."—J. MARSHALL, M.R.C.S., &c., 143, Grange Road, Bermondsey, S.E. Any Chemist can supply it.—A. S. Watson & Co. (Ltd.), agents in Hongkong and China.—*Advt.*

Today's Advertisements.

WOODYEAR'S ROYAL AUSTRALIAN CIRCUS.

OPEN EVERY EVENING.

CROWDED! CROWDED!

The public admit it to be the finest circus that has visited Hongkong.

OUR JAPANESE ARTISTES THE FINEST JAPAN HAS PRODUCED.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, the 23rd November, 1889.

Doors open at 2.30 p.m., commencing at 3 sharp.

GRAND MATINEE.

Amahs in care of Children to chairs, 50 cents.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—

Boxes of 6 Chairs \$12.00

Single Seats in Boxes 2.50

Dress Circle Chairs 2.00

Stalls, Carpeted Seats 1.00

Pit 0.30

Children under 12 Half Price.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform—to Pit 25 Cents; Half Price to all other parts except the Boxes.

SEATS and BOXES can be reserved at KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.

ROBERT LOVE, General Agent.

Hongkong, 21st November, 1889. [1426]

GYMKHANA.

THE MEETING will be held on the Race-course on SATURDAY, the 23rd November, 1889. 1st Race at 2.30 p.m. Entrance to the enclosure \$1. Ladies and Members of the Jockey and Polo Clubs admitted free.

By kind permission of Lieut. Colonel VERNON, CRATER, the Band and Pipes of the 1st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders will be on the Grounds.

W. FLETCHER, Polo Secretary.

Hongkong, 21st November, 1889. [1447]

Today's Advertisements.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"AMOV."

Captain Th. Lehmann, will be despatched for the above Port, TO-MORROW, the 22nd inst., at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMSSON & Co. Hongkong, 21st November, 1889. [1441]

THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR BANGKOK (DIRECT).

THE Company's Steamship

"TAICHOW."

Captain J. A. Morris, will be despatched for the above Port, on SUNDAY, the 24th inst., at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to YUEN FAT HONG, Agents. Hongkong, 21st November, 1889. [1442]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship

"FORMOSA."

Captain Hall, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SUNDAY, the 24th inst., at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 21st November, 1889. [1445]

STEAM TO STRAITS AND BOMBAY.

(Calling at Colombo) sufficient indorsement (if necessary).

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"GWALIOR."

Captain W. J. Nantes, will leave for the above places, on SATURDAY, the 7th December, at NOON.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent. Hongkong, 21st November, 1889. [1446]

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"THAMES."

Captain W. Scaton, will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the outward English Mail.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent. Hongkong, 21st November, 1889. [1447]

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, TRIESTE, VENICE, PLYMOUTH, AND LONDON; ALSO, BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

SPECIE ONLY LANDED AT PLYMOUTH.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship

"KAISAR-I-HIND." Captain G. W. Atkinson, with Her Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this for LONDON VIA BOMBAY & SUEZ CANAL, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th December, at NOON.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., and Specie (Gold) at the Office until 4 P.M., on the day before sailing.

Silk and Valuable Goods for Europe will be transhipped at Colombo; Tea and General Cargo for London will be conveyed via Bombay without transhipment, arriving one week later than by the direct route via Colombo.

For further particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

This Steamer takes Cargo and Passengers for Marseilles.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent. P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office. Hongkong, 21st November, 1889. [1448]

THE CHINA SHIPPERS MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"CHINGWOO."

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all claims must be sent in to the Office of the Undersigned before NOON, on the 27th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 27th inst., at 4 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 27th inst. will be subject to risk.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before NOON, TO-DAY, the 21st inst.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st November, 1889. [1443]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the Matter of SORABJEE RUSTOMJEE.

FOR Sale, the unexpired residue of the term of two years, with option of a third year created by an Agreement dated the Fourth day of April, 1889, subject to the Monthly Rental of \$75 and Rates, and that desirable residence known as "The Retreat" situate on the corner of Castle Road.

Those desirous of bidding must attend at the Registry Supreme Court House, on FRIDAY, the 22nd inst., at 11 O'CLOCK.

The Agreement may be perused at the Registry's Office.

Dated the 20th day of November, 1889.

BRUCE SHEPHERD, Official Assignee.

Hongkong, 21st November, 1889. [1442]

Masonic.

VICTORIA LODGE, No. 1026.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above-named Lodge will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, TO-MORROW, the 22nd inst., at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1889. [1431]

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

IN succession to HAJEE HAMED HAJEE ESSACK, I have commenced business as MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT in Hongkong, Canton, and China and Mr. ABDULLA KADEREDNA is duly authorised to sign my Firm.

MAHOMED HAJEE ESSACK ELLIAS.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1889. [1430]

Insurances.

£1,000 STG. Payable at Age 55, or at death if previous (even if that event occurs during the first twelve months)—may be secured by a payment at the rate of—

£ 7 6 per quarter if commenced at age

£ 8 14 " " " " " " " " " "

£ 10 11 " " " " " " " " " "

£ 13 4 " " " " " " " " " "

£ 17 15 " " " " " " " " " "

£ 27 12 " " " " " " " " " "

AFTER the Policy has been three years in force—should the Policy-holder wish to discontinue future payments—he will be entitled to receive on application a Free Paid-up Policy for proportionate amount of the Sum Assured.

For instance a man who had assured at 45, after five years' payments would be entitled to a Paid-up Policy for £300 free of future payments as explained in Prospectus.

Note—It is an advantage to effect Provisions of this nature early in life. By delay the rate of subscription increases; Death may occur before the Provision is effected, or Health may fail and render the life ineligible for Assurance.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

Agents, STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

THE INDIAN IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at Current Rates.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. Hongkong, 15th November, 1889. [1432]

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £2,500,000

INVESTED FUNDS upwards of £2,000,000

ANNUAL NET INCOME £1,200,000

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE at Current Rates.

STOLTERFOHT & HIRST, FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of 1877 IN HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [821]

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY IN LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE and LIFE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co., Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [822]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED \$1,000,000.

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1889. [1432]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000 } \$833,333.33

RESERVE FUND \$318,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq. LO YUEN MOON, Esq.

MANAGER.—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1888. [1401]

To be Let.

TO LET.

ROOMS in "COLLEGE CHAMBERS."

Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co. Hongkong, 12th November, 1889. [1433]

TO LET.

NOS. 2 & 3, WEST TERRACE.

Apply to G. C. ANDERSON, 13, PRAYA CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1889. [1407]

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 2, "SMITH'S VILLAS" Magazine Gap, a spacious five-roomed HOUSE, with basement and outhouse, excellent view. Expected to be ready 1st August next.

Apply to F. BLACKHEAD & Co. Hongkong, 14th July, 1889. [1434]

Intimations.

"IMPORTANT NOTICE."

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

INVITE special attention to their last Shipments of

XMAS & NEW YEAR CARDS, JUST TO HAND.

A full Assortment of First Class Goods is now on View, including a Choice Selection of MARION'S PAINTED PORCELAINS, and all the latest Novelties of the best English and Continental Artists to be found in the Market.

CHRISTMAS CONFECTIONERY.

We are now offering a good variety of this Class of Goods, all in splendid condition, at Moderate Prices, comprising—

CHOCOLATES, CHOCOLATE CREMES, CHOICE FRENCH SWEETS, BURN'T and SUGARED JORDAN ALMONDS, &c.

FANCY CRACKERS, &c.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

We have just received and opened out a First Class Assortment of NEW PATENT CAMERAS, LENSES, and appliances of all kinds, suitable for both Amateurs and Professionals.

The Cameras and Lenses are of Exceptional quality, specially made for use in tropical climates, and fitted with all the latest improvements.

Cheap Sets of Apparatus for Amateurs and Travellers. Three sizes (viz.) 1/4, 1/2, and whole plate. Complete in strong Wood Cabinets.

DRY PLATES—Thomas, Ilford, Britannia, &c., kept in stock.

Photo Chemicals and Sundries of all kinds at Moderate Prices.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1889. [1436]

CHINA FIRE